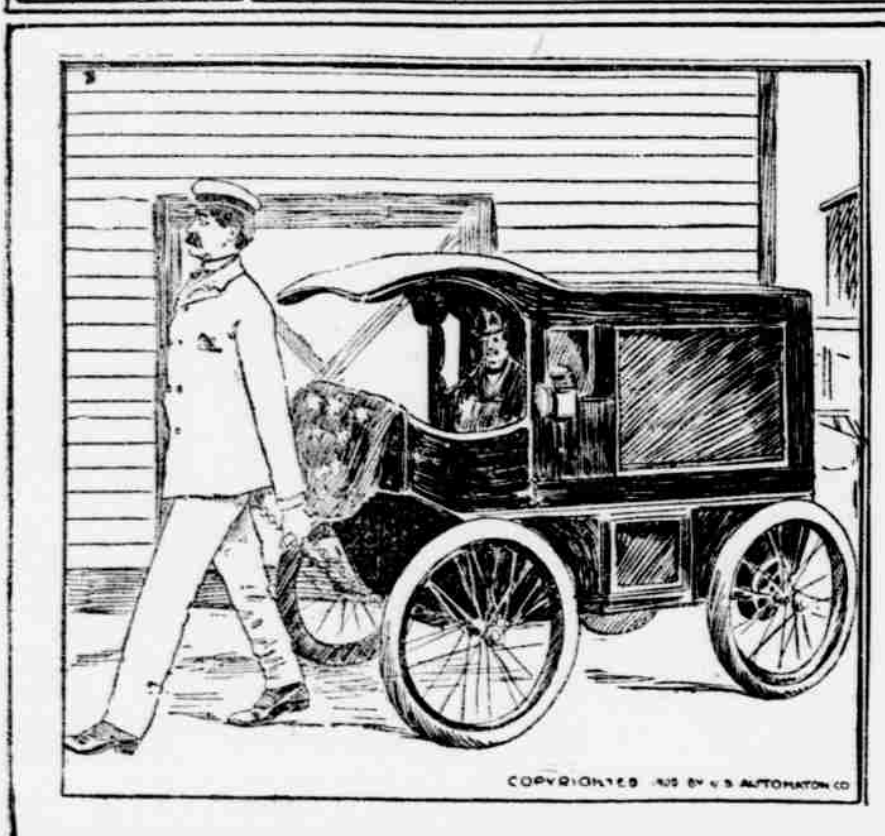




MECHANICAL GIANT IN HUMAN FORM

This Curious Counterfeit of a Real Person was Designed to Pull a Carriage from New York to San Francisco.



PASSING THE CAMERA.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Republic.
Tonawanda, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Finally completed, here is a giant automatic man, which will be placed upon public exhibition within a few days. It consists of a mechanical device resembling a man, and operated by some mysterious power the nature of which the inventor refuses to disclose. The automatic man as I saw him here yesterday in the shop where he has been built is 7 feet 5 inches in height, with broad shoulders. He stands erect, wears a thick outer suit, and at first glance looks like an enormous live man, fashionably dressed.

He not only walks and runs, but rolls his eyes from side to side in a natural manner, and most extraordinary of all, he talks.

The automatic man, which has now been finished after years of experiment and work, is, says the inventor, ready at the present time to undertake a journey from New York to San Francisco.

Louis Phillips Perew is the inventor of this automatic man. Perew declares that he is only waiting for the O. K. of the principal stockholders controlling his invention, when the giant man, pulling an automobile, will be sent from Tonawanda to New York and then will begin a journey across the continent.

The construction of the automatic giant has been going on secretly at Tonawanda for over a year. The large shop in which the work was progressed was carefully guarded from the public, and only within the last few days have the facts leaked out to the people of Tonawanda.

The greatest curiosity now exists through-

out the neighborhood to get a sight of the wonderful mechanical giant. Whispers about him have gotten out. The public, excited by the mystery, have exaggerated the facts, and many people in Tonawanda believe he is twenty or thirty feet high and capable of performing practically every feat within the reach of an ordinary intelligent citizen.

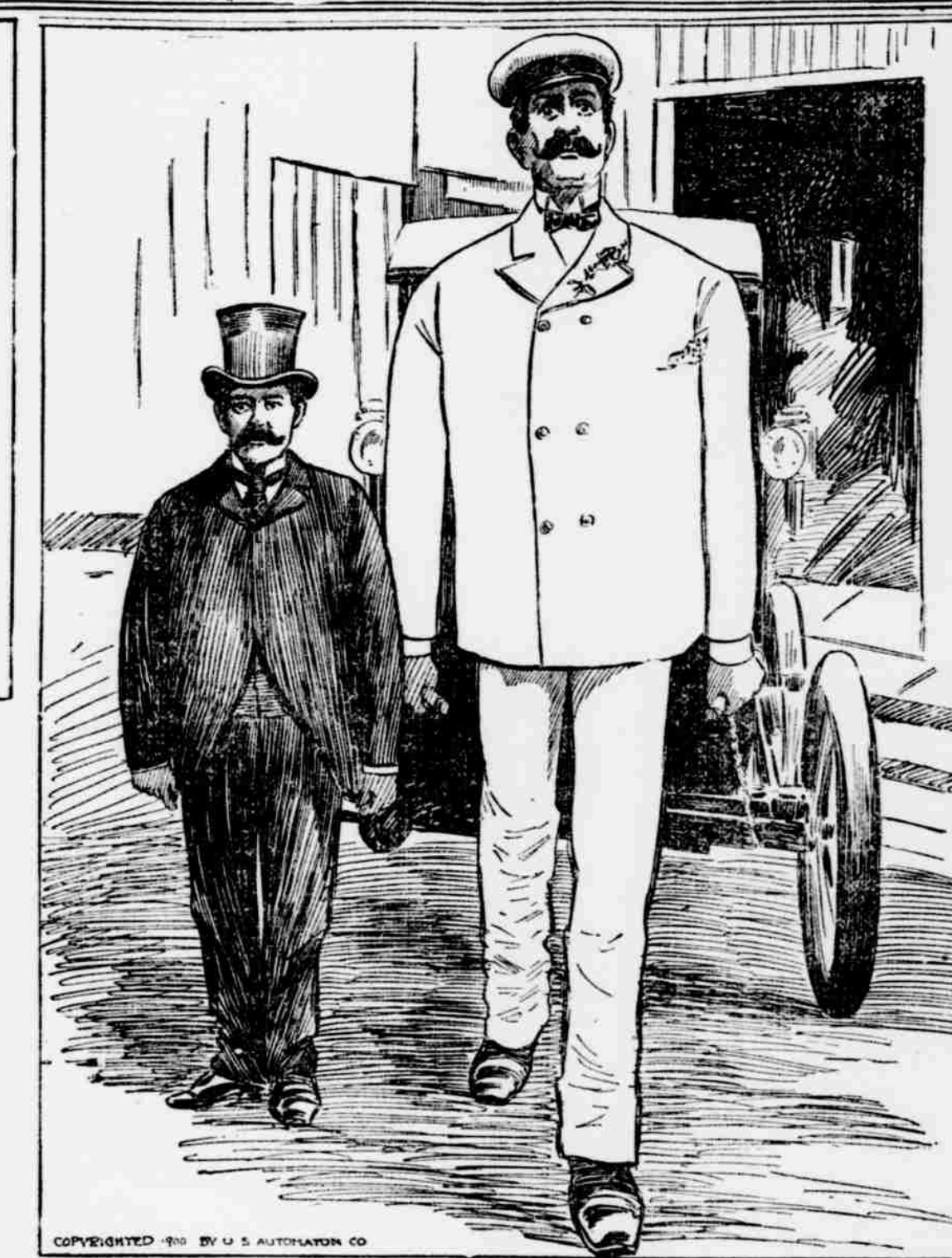
The facts, however, as they exist, are sufficiently extraordinary. After a great deal of maneuvering I finally secured permission to enter the shop where the automatic man is kept.

At first sight it was hard to believe that he was not a living creature. He stood erect in front of a four-wheeled automobile. His hands hung by his sides and were connected by chains with the automobile. I could not see anything that would indicate how this automatic man was worked.

At first when I heard about him I supposed, of course, that he was simply a part of the automobile, driven by the motor power. I looked for evidence of this. The only thing I could find was a nickel-plated pipe entering the man's back. Except for this and the two steel chains there was no connection between the giant and the automobile.

The inventor said that he would show me what the man could do. A long range, then, was a slight noise, and the giant leaned forward. He raised his left foot, brought it forward and put it down on the ground.

Then he raised his right foot, and so began to walk about the shop, pulling the automobile at the rate of about three miles an hour. The action of his hips, knees and ankles seemed to be perfectly spread over the whole of his body. He walked with a pronounced heel-and-toe walk. As he came toward me the automatic man rolled his eyes from side to side.



MECHANICAL MAN, WITH INVENTOR, LOUIS PHILLIPS PEREW, STANDING BY HIS SIDE.



WALKING TOWARD THE CAMERA.

J. A. Deschinger and F. Michaels, who will accompany him across the continent, in the rig.

On reaching the inventor the automatic man stopped. Looking at the party, his lips moved, and I was dumfounded to hear him announce in a deep bass voice, "I am going to walk from New York to San Francisco."

After this he turned about and walked across the hall. Mr. Perew, the inventor, laid a large piece of wood in front of the automatic man, in order to show how he could pass over it. With eyes turning from side to side, the giant stepped upon the wood, lifted him, and then he stepped down upon the floor on the other side.

He made no noise, except by the creaking of his thin leather shoes. After this the automatic man was sent on a run about the hall.

All the secret workings of this extraordinary mechanical wonder were concealed from sight. The inventor refused to explain the motive power. I believe, however, that he is driven by an electric engine, and that the pipe which connects him with the automobile plays an important part in working the machinery.

It is said that in the head is some kind of clockwork that moves the eyes and lips, and that in the chest there is a photograph to be taken.

The construction of this plant has been going on for ten months in the old State Army building. The idea of making such a machine was conceived by a couple of boys back in 1881.

At that time he manufactured a wooden man, two and one-half feet high, which was a complete imitation of a common man. This little automatic successfully pulled the wagon from place

HAY FEVER—Many Theories About Its Cause—It Seems the Special Affliction of High-Strung, Nervous People—Hints as to Its Treatment.

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

Chinamen tickle a captive's toes till he dies in convulsions. But unpleasant as the ordeal may be, the captive knows that death will come to his relief soon, and death has a dignity all its own.

Now, the sufferer from hay fever (always spelled with capital letters by its victims) has neither the hope of quick relief nor the dignity of a life and death struggle for his consolation. He is tickled as the victim of Chinese justice is, only here it is the sensitive membranous system that is attacked at a point where it can only be reached by the most ingenious devices of modern medicine.

He sneezes and writhes, and writhes and sneezes. If he is a mere ordinary man he swears, too, and the consciousness of profanity's impotence adds poignancy to his sufferings.

I have an idea that what enabled the late Henry Ward Beecher to bear up so nobly under afflictions was that his profession saved him from swearing, and that he found the subject very useful as material for magazine articles, wherein he could talk to the whole world about himself. You see there is nothing on earth a hay fever victim enjoys so much as discussing the topic with any one who will listen to him.

It is a curious fact that this trouble seems to be the special affliction of people of Anglo-Saxon blood. The French are almost free from it. With Indians and negroes it is far rarer than the smallpox. The Irish and Scotch are occasional sufferers. But wherever the Englishman goes—in India, in Australia, even in parts of Canada—he carries hay fever with him, and the American is almost as bad. It's a pretty safe proposition that our soldiers have taken it to Mexico, that some of them are now sneezing in Pekin vicinity.

enough to frighten any listening Bowers out of seven years' growth. They can't help it. They are Americans.

Another strange thing about hay fever is the day laborer in city or country is almost never hit. The affected persons, who are also the nervous persons, are almost always the chosen victims. As to the causes given for the disease, they are almost as many as the physicians who have made its study a specialty. Here are a few: Heat. This fever apparently sustained by the fact that the symptoms are not unlike those persons suffering from heat, "fell dews" when it was considered that the hottest climates are exempt.

Light—Longer days were for a time supposed to have something to do with its interesting look. The doctor Hollopeter, in his interesting book, "The Mids of the Night Sun," knows nothing of hay fever.

Dust—Seemingly sustained by the experience of many patients, the growing plant and trees cause their distress. Golden rod and rag weed are chiefly feared in this country. In Australia the cape weed is the worst. The vines of this country are held to do the mischief in India. There is, indeed, a strong similarity between hay fever and the effect of fly poisoning.

Pollen—Some experts, while conceding that pollen produces hay fever, say it does so only indirectly, the fermentation of the pollen creating a toxin that makes itself felt almost immediately.

Hereditary—So far as known, though there are many cases among children, not one is recorded except where one or both of the parents have been sufferers. There were two other hay fever patients in Mr. Beecher's family.

Nerve—That nerve habit, as it is called, has much to do with the difficulty seems certain. One woman sneezed violently on having her hands in her pockets. The latter learned that the nose was afflicted. A man could not see pictures of golden rod without going into a spasm. An interesting case, quoted by Doctor Hollopeter, is that of a young woman who tried a mind cure. For three years she was exempt, but before the season came round in the fourth year, the mind cure who had influenced her died and the hay fever came back.

Ten Drinking—Since Americans and Englishmen most prone to take hay fever, and since they are the heaviest tea drinkers among civilized people, it has been hinted that tea might be the provoking cause of the disease, but I have in mind a family in which the only person free from hay fever is the one who empties the teapot—a family in which nobody else cares for tea. Besides, we have no information that the Chinese or the Japanese know what hay fever is.

Causes advanced have been superfluous ozone in the air, animal parasites, nervous exhaustion, chronic disease of nasal cavities, defective nutrition and excess of uric acid in the blood. The latter has received especial attention from physicians, but has not yet been exhaustively investigated.

The literature of hay fever begins with a book of an Italian doctor, published in 1560. Whether it ever will end or not is another question. Probably not, unless the advance of science succeeds in abolishing the disease.

It is figured that about two-thirds of the sufferers are men, which is not at all favorable to the nervous exhaustion theory, since women are concededly more subject to nervous exhaustion than men. There are three well defined stages of the complaint, and some victims have to go through all of them once a year. First, there is the sneezing, then the descent of the irritation to the throat, and last of all a soreness of the lungs, which precedes the disappearance of hay fever for the year.

The first stage—well, it brings tears to my eyes to think of it. You sneeze, and the water runs from your eyes almost continuously. Quicker enough the nose does not get sore, as it would in an ordinary cold. In this stage spraying with hydropneum helps some persons. I have found that a

solution of quinine freely applied to the nostrils and eyes gives most relief. Why? I do not know. It is supposed by some physicians to kill the "toxin" produced by fermenting pollen; by others, to merely loosen the pollen irritation, and by still others, to have "only a psychic value."

To be part of a mind cure, however, it is certain that a cold wet thoroughly with quinine solution and spread over the face will make it possible for one to go sleep, even at the time when this first stage of hay fever is the worst.

Iodine, carbolic acid, nitrate of silver, chromic acid and perchloride of mercury are among the powerful drugs that desperate doctors have used in the past. But probably Doctor Hollopeter's reliance on simpler and less painful methods, and methiodine less likely to injure the tissues, is better.

He favors "sterilization," and would use boric acid, ten grains to an ounce of water, for spraying. Then he would apply menthol freely. In worse cases he would substitute the iodine solution.

This is the prescription for the Dubell solution:

R—Solid bicarb. and solid borate, of each, 1/2 oz. Acetic acid, 1/2 oz. Glycerine, 1/2 oz. Aquae roseae, per cent q. s. 1 pt. Sig.—Teaspoonful to one ounce of warm water.

He also places a great deal of stress on the scrubbing of the interior of the nostrils with cotton, for which it is necessary to use a cotton carrier or a curved aluminum applicator. Blandine compound, a mild solution of menthol in alcohol, is then to be applied.

The chief advantages of this treatment are that it permits the patient to go about his business and that it cannot possibly do him any serious injury. Of course, there are thousands who cannot afford the money or the time to go to a section that is exempt from the disease.

The second stage I have always found

worse than the first. In the sneezing there is no real danger, save that you may rupture a blood vessel. But when the coughing stage begins you often feel as though you were sure to suffocate, and the victim often becomes unconscious from exhaustion. I know no real relief for this save to gargle with water into which has been put a little quinine, and to apply vasoline to the root of the tongue, from which the coughing is produced.

The last stage is asthma, or much like it. The irritation has got down into the bronchial tubes and the lungs. The suffocation keeps up and becomes worse. You smoke stramonium or light a mixture of stramonium and gunpowder, which scattered thinly over a saucer will burn freely. The fumes of this will fill your room, and if you are a fat dweller, will create riot in the apartment above you. But if you are a true devotee of hay fever you don't care for that; you rather enjoy it as something to divert your mind from the intolerable annoyance of throat and lungs.

Midnight in the City.

Hark, the clock strikes that tell the midnight hour! Midnight and still the feverish city's eyes are turned to the sky, where the stars are dimly seen, and the moon is pale and wan.

The devotes of Pleasure's brilliant flower, One will not dream, save for the purring of the cat, and the hum of the fan.

"Two o'clock," distorted by some half-pint power.

But mark down your narrow thoroughfare, Where quiet has crept in with nothing but the shadow-shrouded figures! Who are they?

Reptiles and Shame creep from their evil lair, Wheeling of lips, inanimate of clutch. Lo! the agency through which some such men pass without a murmur causes wonder.

Sometimes they are seen in their own right, as in the "Smart Set."

Why "BENEVOLENT ASSIMILATION" HAS FAILED.

BY WILLIAM BENGOUGH.

In an engagement with a force of Filipinos near Las Marinas, in June a year ago, a detachment of American troops, under Major Bubb, were forced to leave two dead Americans on the field. Their mutilated bodies were recovered later. The ears had been cut off.

Some weeks before this an American civilian, employed as General Lawton's chief scout, saw his first northern exposure, made a collection of right ears of the Filipinos he killed, keeping them as trophies in a bottle of alcohol.

Naturally these outrages stirred feelings of retaliation. The friends of the mutilated Americans swore vengeance. The Filipinos had evidently already begun their work of revenge. Thus barbarities naturally increased and became more heinous.

The Americans had strict orders to wage a "humane" war, to treat all noncombatants as friends, to win the Filipinos over to the idea of benevolent assimilation.

At first this policy was strictly adhered to, but the Filipinos were not to be so easily won. They were not to be won by a simple change of clothes they became "amigos," or friends, and free to enter or leave the American lines.

As our troops entered a town after a hot scout, saw the white-clothed brown men smiling peacefully at their windows, there was good reason to believe that these same men had been shooting Mauser bullets into us an hour before.

Can we wonder that the soldiers found it hard to live up to their orders to be "benevolent" to all white-clothed amigos?

"I'm sick of this benevolent war business," said a scout to me before he shot and killed a Filipino. "I'm not going to take any more prisoners. I'm going to kill."

The reports of the War Department published periodically tell of hundreds of Filipinos killed and few or no Americans. This means slaughter.

"Kill everything in front of you," is what benevolent assimilation has degenerated into with many commanders.

"We were on to his job," is a popular saying among the soldiers now. The policy of extermination is growing in popularity among them.

One of the most revolting phases of this miserable Filipino business is the inevitable brutalizing of thousands of American soldier boys, who left home with clean hearts.

Can we wonder at the hate which sinks deep into the hearts of the families and friends of Filipino men killed unjustly, while the survivors are compelled to raise their hats in token of respect to the Stars and Stripes, which represents to them, not benevolence, but oppression?

Can we wonder that whips and kicks do not appeal benevolently to the sullen Filipino servants, who will not work with American energy? That the loss of home and property, flight into the hills, where exposure and hunger bring fever and death, do not incline the Filipino heart to assimilation? That mothers with their new-born babes, who are carried away in terror from the advancing troops, are more impressed by the message of death than advances with them than with the

benefactor on the theory that there is a large saving of time and money to the importer by having tea shipped from the East Indies, rather than from the West Indies? The fact is that the tea is not the case by the foundation way of New York.

Some receipts at this port for the month of August were \$26,223.35, of which amount \$11,257.70, nearly one-half of the whole, was paid as duty on tea at 10 cents per pound.

CHILDREN DABBLE IN HYPNOTISM.

Little Girl Falls Into Trance at Her Playmates' Bidding.

BEAVERDALE, CAL., Sept. 8.—Even babies out in this Western country seem to be versed in occult science. A strange incident happened here recently when Lillie Armstrong, 7 years old, went into a trance at the bidding of her playmates, Dolly Horn, the Armstrong girl approached Dolly Horn and with hands outstretched commanded her to go to sleep. The little subject immediately sank into a deep sleep, and lay motionless on the ground. The other children, who were playing with her, were not at all alarmed, and they continued to play with her as if she were asleep.

The mother, who was standing by, was not at all alarmed, and she continued to play with her as if she were asleep.

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SCENES AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Where and How the City's Poor, Maimed and Unfortunate Receive Surgical and Medical Treatment.

The City Hospital offers interesting subjects to the student of human nature. Every patient treated at the hospital passes through a series of experiences which are of a most trifling nature, but which he comes for a mere dressing of the wound.

Every case is entered in the books of the hospital, and there is probably no more complete record of human suffering than that closely written volumes.

When first taken to the institution, every patient is entered in the books of the hospital, and there is probably no more complete record of human suffering than that closely written volumes.

The patient is then taken to the operating room, where he is placed upon the table and the operation is performed. The patient is then taken to the operating room, where he is placed upon the table and the operation is performed.

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Tears

Many a woman has periodic crying spells. She meets her husband with eyes red and swollen and she cries out: "What has happened?" "Nothing," he replies. "I don't know what it is, but I just had to have a good cry." Men don't have crying spells. It would seem therefore that an affection confined to women must have its cause in the womanly nature. There is no doubt that a diseased condition of the delicate womanly organs, in general responsible for feminine nervousness and hysteria.

The use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription makes women happy by making them healthy. There are no more crying spells. "Favorite Prescription" cures inflammation, ulceration and female weakness. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

There is no medicine "just as good." Accept no substitute.

"For three years," writes Mary A. Sasser, of High Lamar Co., Texas, "I suffered with falling of the womb, also ulceration of the womb, after using three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription,' four of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and two vials of 'Pleasant Pellets,' I found relief. I am able to do my work with ease. I recommend your wonderful medicine to all my friends, for I truly believe it saved my life."

Free. Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay cost of mailing only. Cloth binding at \$1.00. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.